Amnsements.

AMERICAN THEATRE-S-The Predigat Daughte ASINO-8:15-Adonis.
OLUMBUS THEATRE-8-Held in Slavery. DALY'S THEATRE-S-Kellar. EMPIRE THEATRE-8:15-The Girl I Left Behind Me FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-S:15-The Isle of Chan GARDEN THEATRE-8-Robin Hood. GRAND OPERA HOUSE-8:15-11 Trovatore.
HERRMANN'S THEATRE-8:20-Hermann.
HOVT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-A Total to Chinatown.

EOSTER & BIAL'S S Vaudeville
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN 8:30 Vaudeville.
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New York Daily Tribane.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1893.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .- A plot to blow up the Government arracks in Honolulu with dynamite was frusgrated on the night of May 31. === Irish and Liberal members of the House of Commons urged Mr. Gladstone to take more vigorous measures to expedite the passage of the Home Rule bill. It is reported that the betrothal of the Czarewitch of Russia to the Princess Alice of Hesse, a granddaughter of Queen Victoria, will soon be announced. === Mr. Robinson continued his argument for the British case before the Behring Sea Tribunal. = A new Ministry has been appointed in Argentina.

Domestic.-Governor McKinley and the present State officers were unanimously renominated by the Republican State Convention of Ohio. The Federal Court, by a majority of two to one, decided that the gates of the World's Fair must be closed on Sunday. — The Princess Eulalie paid her first visit to the World's Fair going to the grounds in the afternoon and again in the evening. === State Senator Charles E. Walker, of Corning, is dead. = Testimony for the prosecution was continued in the trial of Lizzie Borden for murder at New-Bedford, Mass. The loss by the fire at Fargo, N. D., was estimated at over \$3,000,000. :------ The Duke of Veragua arrived at Columbus, Ohio, and reviewed a parade of children.

City and Suburban.-All the members of the Rapid Transit Commission except John H. Starin resigned. = Appraiser Cooper testified before the Customs Investigating Committee. == Commencement exercises of the University of the City of New-York were held. ==== Preparations for the funeral of Edwin Booth. - Winners at Morris Park: Yemen, Roller, Declare, Midnight Chorister and Speculation. —— New-York defeated Pittsburg at baseball, and Brooklyn overcame St. Louis. - Stocks slightly more active, and, with few exceptions, materially higher; Reading conspicuously weak because of doub about the success of the reorganization, but otherwise final variations generally advances, although last prices not the best; money on call ruled at 5a6 per cent, but momentarily the rate touched 15 per cent.

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Fair, warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 81; lowest, 63; average, 70 1-8.

The Custom House investigators got considerably more than they bargained for yestorday when they put Henry Binley on the stand to testify regarding the prices of Japanese silk. Mr. Magone and Mr. Poindexter Dunn undertook to break the force of his testimony. and in doing so abandoned all pretence of impartiality and assumed the attitude, rather, of attorneys deeply interested in making out The farcical character of this "investigation" is generally recognized. 77 is becoming more and more apparent from day to day.

Consular reform as conceived and executed by Josiah Quincy, Assistant Secretary of State. received further illustration yesterday. Twenty appointments were made, places being found for hungry Democrats by removing two conculs-general and eighteen consuls. Some of ointees may disclose special fitness for their duties, but such a prospect is small comtion for driving from the service a num r of experienced, well-trained and valuable men. Better things were naturally expected m an official of the antecedents and proed principles of Josiah Quincy. Would : lsman" have done much worse than he?

It is an extraordinary order which Superinent Stump, of the Immigration Departat, has served upon Commissioner Senner is port, namely, that aliens coming hither ted to the same examination as immigrants come in the steerage. If the wording of

the law requires such a construction, it was loosely drawn and does not correctly express its own intent. To inflict on cabin passengers such annoyance and humiliation would be both nscless and ab-uid. Commissioner Senner will be justified in asking the opinion of the Treasury Department before carrying out the order he has received from his superior.

The decision of the United States Court in Chicago in reference to Sunday opening at the World's Fair settles nothing decisively. It does not even settle that the Fair will be closed next Sunday or any other Sunday prior to the final decision in the case. There will be an appeal, of course, and very likely a stay of proceedings, so that the Fair managers will be under no special restraint. This would seem to be no more than proper, in view of the fact that the Judges who have heard the arguments disagree in their findings, standing two for closing and one for opening. Every consideration of reason and justice urges that a decision be rendered by the court of last resort at the earliest possible day.

There will be a fine chance for the Brooklyn Board of Estimate to initiate a policy of retrenchment when it begins work on the annual budget to-day. The amount allowed for running the city government last year was \$10,608,381, but this year the several heads of departments have by common consent, apparently, agreed to bleed the taxpayers on a larger scale. The total now asked for is \$13,706,515-an increase of over \$3,000,000. Mayor Boody, being more than willing to be renominated, is naturally anxious to make a record for economy. So he will be disposed to use the knife freely; and the taxpayers will reap the benefit.

THE OHIO CONVENTION.

Ohio is in more than one sense the central State of the Union. The centre of population is within its limits; it shares Eastern and Western leanings; it has been the key of many a National battlefield. Victory for hard money in Ohio in 1875 meant the election of President Hayes in 1876; Republican defeat in Ohio foreshadowed and partly caused Republican National defeat in 1884. It is a representative State, and there the best and worst elements of the Nation meet. More than once the Republicans of Ohio have been called to pioneer the way for a National victory, and the splendid convention of Thursday looks like a fresh start for the Republican party of the Nation. It declared no new doctrine, and abandoned no cherished cause, but made it plain that in a typical State the Republicans were content to appeal to the people upon the issues already formulated by the action of contending parties The renomination of Governor McKinley was

significant. No other living man has been more closely identified with the Republican National policy of later years. The McKinley tariff has brought the country unexampled presperity. and the mere threat of its repeal has brought disaster, and the record is one to which all Republicans are glad to appeal. It was by the firmness of the Republicans of the House, under the leadership of Major McKinley, that the free coinage bill was defeated in 1890, and the existing silver law was the best compromise which could be adopted against the destructive demands of Democrats and other free silver men. Under his wise and strong leadership the House passed a bill to provide for free and fair elections, and under such a measure the wrongs by which President Cleveland was elected would hardly have been perpetrated. His administration of State affairs challenges the criticism of his foes. In nominating him for re-election the Republicans of Ohio bave defined the issues between parties, even if no platform had been adopted.

Their platform was as explicit as their choice tion and Reciprocity in the strongest terms affirmed the necessity of preserving the financial honor of the country by maintaining its gold, silver and paper currency at equal value, and demanded "a free ballot and a fair count for every voter in the United States." The platform censures the avowed tariff policy of the Democratic party, and particularly its free wool scheme and its attack upon protection for agriculture: it censures "the weak and vacil lating course of the present National Administration in dealing with the financial situation," and the purpose to repeal the tax on State bank issues; and in fitting words condemns an unfriendly and unjust treatment of

The eloquent speech of Governor McKinley was a platform in itself, and one upon which all Republicans can stand without hesitation. Its closing words on the question of money merit repetition, because they come from the Governor of the State in which that issue has been most sharply fought:

We want no coin dollar which does not measure up to full one hundred cents in value, and we wil ever return to a paper dollar issued by State authority, resting upon uncertain and doubtful securi-ties. The piedge of the Republican party that gold and silver shall be maintained at a parity the one with the other must be sacredly kept.

The Government must not suffer any taint to be

put upon its credit or financial honor. It can pre-vent it. Republican legislation vests it with full power. The Administration should use it promptly if required. Uncertainty of the financial policy of the Government breeds distrust in the minds of the people. The word of confidence and courage born of purpose is the need of the hour, and should no longer remain unspoken.

If such a man had the power which President Cleveland now has every business man knows that a dangerous compromise with Demcoratic inflationists and silver fanatics would not be feared a single hour. On the persions Major McKinley speaks with good sense and strong feeling, declaring that "no honest man will object to a purging of the roll of all who are unworthily there," but that the rulings and policy of the present Southern Secretary deserve "a solemn and emphatic protest." Nor is there a trace of hesitation or equivocation in the Governor's declaration that "a free and impartial ballot, without taint of fraud or corruption, which is the constitutional ballot, must be accorded to every citizen."

The glowing and impressive words of Goyernor McKinley regarding the tariff question need to be read, for no brief abstract can do them justice. He has a right to be proud that the greatest prosperity ever attained in this or any other country resulted from the tariff which bears his name, and all Republicans will join with him in asking whether the people are satisfied with the results thus far of their vote for a change. He appeals to the people of all parties, who feel that the prospect of industrial revolution has done them harm, to manifest by their votes a desire to reconsider the action

of last November. The Ohio Convention was noteworthy for its harmony. Strife of leaders and strife of factions have done much injury to the Republican cause in that State, but in the presence of National defeat and resulting National ca'amity the party in Ohio puts behind it the rivalry of individuals, and unites to win a victory for Republican principles. There is no other way. The men who would set up their personal likes or dislikes, their private ambitions or criev-

principles, show that they do not merit confidence. The first duty of all is to save the country from Democratic m'sgove:nment and its consequences.

THE RAPID TRANSIT COMMISSION.

In consequence of the deadlock in the Rapid Transit Commission and under the disheartening influence of Wednesday's personal altercation four members have resigned. Mr. Steinway sadly confesses that the prospect is discouraging, and says that he is resolved to serve no longer in a place which is full of trouble, at a sacrifice of health which no assurance of usafulness recompenses. It is not more satisfactory to the community than to the Commission to be forced to acknowledge that years of labor and delay have proved utterly profitless, and that a problem of pressing importance to millions of persons may remain unsolved for years to come. At the same time, if this is the fact, there is no advantage in refusing to admit it. -If Messrs. Steinway, Spencer, Bushe and Inman are convinced that all hope of their being able to unite in and initiate a practicable and beneficial plan has vanished, we do not urge them to withdraw their resignations for the mere sake of keeping idle powers in existence. But if, on the other hand, a realizing sense of their lamentable failure and unenviable position in the eyes of the public is capable of stimulating in them a more intelligent and devoted spirit their fellow-citizens will not insist upon their permanent retirement from the field.

That no public advantage was achieved by the members of the Commission who engaged in a tu quoque dispute on Wednesday is by this time probably apparent even to the disputants. But we are unable to see why Mr. Spencer should have betrayed such extreme irritation when the fact of his consistent championship of the interests of the Manhattan Company was pointed out. It is not because there is anything immoral in the assumption that the Manhattan Company ought to be allowed to develop its property on its own terms that Mr. Spencer's attitude is disapproved by a great number of citizens of New-York; but his natural predisposition in favor of that company seems to them to be prejudicial to the public interests. They are c nvinced that the prospect of obtaining such transportation facilities as the city imperatively requires is now extremely dark and discomaging mainly because the Manhattan Company has been able to interpose succossive obstacles through its influence upon the minds of Mr. Spencer and some of his celleagues. The proceedings of the Commission during the last two years have supplied conclusive proof of this influence, and t ansactions on the Stock Exchange have disclosed the uso to which politicians and speculators were putting their knowledge of it. From this combination of forces it was not to be expected that a fortunate result for the city could be evolved.

The resignations of four members of the Commission are now in the Mayor's hands. Mr. Starin remains at his post, and cannot be removed except by his own consent. We hope that he will not withdraw. Whether the retirement of his colleagues be designed to force him out altogether or to induce in him a different frame of mind perhaps only the retiring members know. But that a reconstruct d Commission of which he was not a member would served by the Commission of which he is the

THE RORDEN MURDER TRIAL

The Borden murder trial is remarkable from several points of view. It is conspicuous for whether he is satisfied with it or not. We of a candidate. They reaffirmed the National platform of 1892; commended the Administration of President Harrison; favored Protection of President Harrison of President Harrison of President Harrison of President Harrison of President Harri proceedings that is highly creditable to the Massachusetts bench and bar. Then the case is unique in its horror and mystery. Lizzie Borden is charged with the unnatural and inexplicable crime of backing to death her stepmother and her father in broad daylight with a servant in the house and a visitor whose return was momentarily expected. Common as the crime of murder has been since Cain's outburst of anger, it would be difficult on the assumption of the prisoner's guilt to parallel this case in unspeakable barbarity and in unnatural motive and conduct. Finally, the case is remarkable from the theory upon which the prosecution is conducted. Direct evidence against the prisoner there is none. Of circumstantial evidence there is very little, and what there is may be offset, partly if not completely, by the defence. What the prosecution apparently depends upon in order to convince the jury of the young woman's guilt is the process of exclusion. This is a method frequently employed by

physicians in diagnosing diseases. They exclude one cause after another until only one explanation remains. That also is the process adopted by Henry George in the most widely circulated of his books, a large number of possible causes of poverty being argued down and the land question being finally accepted as the only theory that is tenable. It is by this process of exclusion that the jury will be asked to believe that Lizzie Borden murdered her stepmother, changed her gown, went on with her ironing, killed her father and put on a third dress before calling the servant and sending for the doctor and the neighbors. The prosecution has begun by bolting and locking all the outside doors of the Borden house in order to prove that no murderer could have got in from the street or yard. Then it has demonstrated that Lizzie Borden was the last person seen with her stepmother and subsequently with her father. Outside assassins being excluded, and the servant not falling under suspicion, the prisoner is held to be the only one who could have been guilty of the two crimes. This is practically the case for the prosecution, with adventitious aid from suspicious and contradictory remarks made by the prisoner and the testimony of her closest friend in regard to the burning of a dress.

Whatever may be the verdict of the jury in this remarkable case, it is not probable that the process of exclusion will come into common use in criminal practice. A physician practically confesses his ignorance when he abandons positive methods of diagnosis and arrives negatively at a conclusion by exclusion of all probable causes with one exception. Henry George's reasoning is condemned by the best logicians. The genius of criminal law is against the theory of exclusive opportunity for murder. That theory is one which can seldom if ever be established beyond shadow of doubt. For that reason the method is not one to which prosecuting authorities often have recourse. The theory of the law is that an accused murderer when tried is to be regarded as innocent until his guilt is proved. By the exclusion theory Lizzie Borden is accounted guilty by the State unless the defence can establish the fact that an outside assass'n passed the barred doors and hacked the two victims. This practically makes it the business of the defence, whose client is entitled to the presumption of inno-

ances, as a barrier to the success of Republican dees were committed by some one else. surely this is a hard and unjust alternative; for it is the exclusive business of the State to produce the murderer, and the duty of the prisoner's counsel ends when they demonstrate that the guilt of their client is not proved.

The weakness of the process of exclusion was made apparent when ex-Governor Robinson by is adroit cross-examination of the State's witnesses opened doors which the prosecution had insecurely locked, and rendered possible the concealment of an outside assassin indoors and his passage from one death chamber to the other. Apart from considerations of motive and the prisoner's compromising language and destruction of a gown after the murder, it would be amazing if twelve men were found to convict the prisener solely because she was the last person seen with the murdered Bordens.

DR. EVERETT AS A CYCLONE.

To answer the great yearning in the public mind for full and accurate information concerning Dr. William Everett, of Quirey, Mass. who has recently been elected to Congress and s expected to create something of a sensation when that body comes together, "The New-York Times" publishes a Quincy letter which sets forth his mental and moral characteristics with an amplitude of detail that will go far toward sating the prevailing hunger. Doctor is a pedestrian, and the correspondent was lucky enough to catch him on foot and not on the fly. His "spare but sinewy frame was "pegging out mile upon mile of space on Quincy's roads." Without stopping to describe his gait or rate of speed, neither of which matters much, the correspondent plunges, as the Doctor would say, "in medias res." where is his mind?" says he. And that is, after all, the important quest'on-" Where is his mind?" More easily asked than answered apparently. The correspondent is not sure about it. "Perchance," he says, "it has been projected to the fair land of Greece, and is now with Demosthenes as he rehearses his marvellous orations on the pebbly beach." That is only a "perchance," however. "Mayhap it is a alyzing a passage from Thueydides or contemplating the felicitous and graceful intermingling of the Dorie and Ionie dialects in Homer's matchless epic." Having still one more coupon for another "guess," he says: Again it may have jumped to the Roman forum to revel for an hour in the transcendent doquence of Cicero's scathing arraignment of Catiline or to frolic with Horatrus Flaceus in the purlious of Bohemianism." It may be, but we think n t. We draw the line at the purliens. Dr. William Everett would not frolie et his mind frolic in the purlicus even with Horaius Flaccus. It is an unbridled fancy. Let him "roam with old Romulus, soak with ld Socrates, rip with cld Euripides and cant with old Cantharides," but perich the thought that he would ever frelie with old Flaccus in the purlieus. To add to the uncertainty about the locality

of the Doctor's mind the correspondent gives us to understand that it is quite liable to be skipping round in the realm of speculative active mental equipment," he says, "is not satisfied to subsist alone upon a steady diet of the profane in postry and prose." This may be, but the odds are about the capital stock of the West End Land Company to Dr. Eveett's vice reform to his fellow-Democrats on the fane in poetry, prose, blank verse, tragedy, wallan, Kanaka and Tammany English, rapidity of procedure, the jury having been merely mention this to put the Doctor on his ington he will do well to tone up his mental equipment before he begins. It would be better, perhaps, to get a cast-iron jacket for it, If it be true, as the correspondent says, that the Doctor has "no taste for politics outside the scientific sphere," we take pleasure in commending to him an early acquaintance with the New-York Senators, Messrs, Dav' | B. Hill and Edward Murphy, who are affered in much the same way, and will no doubt take great delight in sitting up nights with him discussing the scientific sphere of politics. And on his way to Washington he might stop over in this town and get some points from Richard Croker, who is probably one of the best pested men on the scientific sphere of politics that can be

found anywhere. The Doctor's "most striking characteristic" is said to be "his engaging frankness." "That is none of your business, sir," the correspondent ays, "is a form of expression frequently employed to convey his thought and meaning." This sort of frankness is considered engaging in Washington as well as in Quincy, but it engages the man who indulges in it in perhaps a different way. On the whole, the Doctor will do we'll while in Washington to convey his thought and meaning by some other form of expression. A neighbor of the Doctor's said to the correspondent: "If he ever breaks loose on the floor there will be a circus. Woe betide the man who prods him into a fine frenzy. He is a cyclone with tornado sauce when he gets on one of his tantrums." the correspondent says, in conclusion: fine, it will pay to keep an eye on Dr. William Everett, of Quincy, during the next two years." We should say so. Several eyes. Also the Capitol Police and the Weather Bureau. A "cyclone with tornado sauce" needs watching.

THE PRESIDENT'S PREDICAMENT.

It is a pity that the President's friends can-

not agree among themselves what to say about his latest deliverance. Some of them say that "opposing forces should be brought face to face in Congress as soon as possible"; that " the fear of finding out when Congress meets that there will not be enough votes to repeal the law is a childish reason for delay," and that business above all things needs to know where it stands as soon as possible." These are exactly the grounds upon which THE TRIBUNE has reasoned that the President ought to have called an extra session of Congress some time ago, and ought not now to defer it until September. It was indeed "a childish reason for delay" that the chairman of the Democratic National Committee and sundry others reported to the President that he could not command a majority of his own party. It was true in March, and in April, and in May, as it is true in June, that "business above all things needs to know where it stands as soon as possible." Yet the same friends of the President not infrequently berate THE TRIBUNE because it apolies these admitted truths in criticising his inaction and delay. Many a public man has had occasion to pray, "Save me from my fool friends," but perhaps none have ever had more regent reason for such a prayer than has President Cleveland. No public officer can be cence during the trial, to prove that the murhe shows himself a sage and a saint in delay-

ing action, though in anybody else delay for the same reason is pronounced childish.

The comments of Democrats at Washington.

zathered by "The New-York Herald," show the

gathered by "The New Total anxiety to same absurd disregard of facts in anxiety to praise the President whatever he does. Caruth, of Kentucky, is quoted as asserting that "Mr. Cleveland is already assured of a sufficient number of votes in both houses to repeal the Sherman law." Then why has he not immediately called Congress together to have the thing done, if in his judgment it is the essential thing? Representative Helman, of Indiana, says he thinks the financial situation "will be worse by September than it is to-day, and Congress will therefore be unable to delay action any longer than is absolutely nec ssary." But why all this increased distrust by September if the President has already secured a majority for sufficient remediable measures, or what sense is there in saying that the Democratic party is not responsible if the President has not been able to secure a majority for any such measure? "The Herall's' correspendent says that the silver men "are now asserting that the Sherman law cannot be repealed unles substituted by the free coinage of silver in some form." Senator Stewart, in an interview published yesterday morning, expresses the same belief. If these men know the temper of Democratic members, as well as they have heretofore, what can the President accomplish unless he is willing to break from his party? The danger is that he may either yield to it or compromise with it, so that something worse than the Sherman law may result. Whoever reads the comments of foreign journals upon the President's latest statement will perceive that he has not increased confidence in the financial future of this country. He has put off for ninety days or more the attempt to apply any remedy, although all are aware that serious results may come before the middle of September, if at all. He has proposed only the repeal of the existing law, but no affirmative action that he is prepared to recommend, and in favor of which public opinion can be concentrated. He has appealed to the people, as if he did not know that the danger of free coinage, which is the especial cause of alarm, could be entirely terminated if his own purpose were positively shown.

Things look better in the financial world, as they naturally might after a time of unusual depression. Conservative forces rally to save threatened banks. Exceptional depression of prices invites some foreign purchasing of American securities. The lowest quotations ever known here for wheat are followed by somewhat larger buying on foreign accounts. Foreign exchange falls, as usual after a severe break in the markets, and money grows dearer here and cheaper at London. All will hope that these improved conditions may continue. But the idolaters who attribute every ray of sunlight to the life-giving beneficance of President Cleveland run some risk of being ashamed of themselves hereafter.

New-Jersey has produced some mighty bad polities of the Democratic persuasion, and an efthe losophy or the domain of theology. "His fort is in progress just now to undo the scandalous gerrymander of which the Democracy was guilty in the last Legislature. Still, on the berry question, if any one asks: "What's the matter with New-Jersey?" there will come an answer like the least this appears to be the case with the strawwalking-stick that if he ever gets to talking berry, for a dispatch from Philadelphia proclaims serve the community better than it has been political economy, finance, tariff or Civil Ser- the interesting fact that "the strawberry fields of sole survivor is in our opinion extremely improbable.

Vice reform to his tender-behavior of the House his mental equipment will have to subsist upon a stendy diet of the propagation of the Union is not going to produce many blackberries this year, but as an offset to that it promises to do its whole comedy, Irish, Dutch, plantation patois, Ha- duty by the peach. But just now strawberries are to the front and New-Jersey is holding its own, Here's good luck to gallant Major McKinley

The bad work done by the Democrats of Michigan when by trick and device they secured control of the Legislature has been undone by the Republicans. The most significant thing accomplished by the latter is the repeal of the notorious a Cabinet Minister rides in a man's bus, and John's Miner law, which made a radical change in the a good 'an. But Jim's a hass about these things, method of choosing Presidential electors, simply to secure a partisan advantage for the Democracy. The constitutionality of this law was upheld by the Federal Supreme Court, but it contravened the wishes of the people, and has most properly been rendered null and void by the act of a Republican Legislature and a Republican Gov-Republican Legislature and a Republican Governor. Henceforward Michigan will choose electors on a general State ticket, as is done in all the other States, and has been uniformly done avoid the place. Staten Island and New-Jersey papers for half a century or more.

When the battleship Massachusetts is launched to-morrow Miss Leila Herbert, daughter of the Secretary of the Navy, will break a bottle of champagne over the bows and give the vessel its Heretofore the naming of the warships launched has been done by some daughter of the State or city whose name is used. Has Massachusetts no fair daughter worthy of the honor in this case?

Several important changes are to be made in the organization of the Teachers' College, in this city, an institution which we are always glad to commend because it is doing work of the most vital character on new lines, and is undertaking to solve the great problem of teaching the teach ers how to teach. It is now in a position to give professional training to teachers in all grades of schools, including all departments of secondary education. One special field which it is prepared to fill is that of training college graduates to come superintendents of schools. Important as the work of teaching is, it has been largely done in the past on a sort of slap-dash basis; that is, it has been taken for gravted that a young man or woman receiving the degree of A. B. was all ready to teach whether he or she was ready for anything else or not. The new idea is that a profes sional training is required for the teacher as well as for the doctor, the lawyer or the minister.

rule. As a home ruler the Governor is a bright and shining light indeed. If his ideas of home rule could be put in concrete form and placed on exhibition at Chicago, they would be certain to have hard enough time of it. to attract attention. He may perhaps believe in the thing abstractly, like the man who said

that he believed in a certain law, but "was agin its enforcement."

It seems pretty hard on the unfortunate families who were turned out of a tenement-house the other day by order of the Board of Health the other day by order of the Board of Health because the owners had refused to make such repairs as had been prescribed, especially as the conscienceless landlord had come around a day or two before and collected his rents for the coming month. It is hard to believe that even a tenement-house owner could be guilty of such a despicable piece of meanness. Of course, the poor families have no means of relief, though helped in the long run by that servile adulaif they should go to court they could doubtless tion which ignores the most obvious reasons for questioning his wisdom, and insists that be worth the trouble. Still, the Board of Health he shows himself a sage and a saint in delay. is clearly in the right in insisting that house of

this kind shall be put in good sanflary condition.

PERSONAL.

Dr. William Mann Irvine, who has just been elected president of Mercersburg College, in Pennsylvania, is well known in scores of villages and country hamlets throughout the Eastern and Middle States for his efficient work in connection with The Tribune Presh-Air Fund. Thousands of little children of the poor of this city have had reason to remember the tall of this city have had reason to remember the of this city have had reason to remember the tall and stalwart young man who sought them out in their cheerless homes in the hot summer days and took them off to the green lanes and fields of the gountry. Dr. Irvine was born at Bedford, Penn., on Cutober 13, 1865. He studied at Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H., and entered Princeton in 1884, where he became noted as an orator and a leader in athletics and a member of the giec club. In 1902, he was graduated from the Reformed Theological Seminary at Lancaster, Penn. was graduated from the linary at Lancaster, Penn.

George T. Angell, of Boston, one of the mos prominent workers in the cause of preventing cruelty to animals, made a vigorous protest against the re-cently proposed "cowboy" race from Chadron, Neb., to Chicago, and backed it up with an offer of \$100 on behalf of the humane societies to any one who would stop the race. His action has aroused the ire of some Western persons, for he has recently received a letter purporting to be signed by "the last member of the Dalton gang," threatening him with death in so many words, for his interference, and saying that if the riders were stopped on the road it would be with bloodshed.

George Davis, a Penobscot Indian, who has lived in Boston for a number of years, is working his way to Oldtown, Me., where his tribe is. He left Boston week or so ago and intends to tramp all the way. He is seventy years old, straight as an arrow, and has long black hair. He has lived away from the tribe for ten years or more, and when he reaches Oldtown he will remain there, he says, the rest of his life.

In modelling the horse for his equestrian statue of General Grant, for the Union League Club, of Brookteneral Grant, for the Union League Club, of Brook-lyn, the sculptor, William Ordway Partridge, has had casts made from a living charger kept at his country home in Milton, Mass., where he is at work. It is helieved to be the first time that casts of a horse have ever been taken for such a purpose.

Mr. Von Mumm, formerly of the German Legation at Washington, but since transferred to Bucharest and then to Rome, is a zealous amateur photographer. Among the pictures carried away by him as memen-tos of his Washington solourn was a collection of portraits of nearly every girl prominent in Wash-ington society for the last half dozen years.

A rather amusing story is told of M. Charles Gervais, a great French cheese merchant, who recently died in Paris full of years and honors and wealth. M. Gervals was a self-made man and no scholar, Last year he stood for some manicipal post in the department of Seine-Inferieure, and, in the course of his campaign, read a speech composed for him by a journalise of Rouen, beginning as follows: "As a candidate for this important office-comma-fully understanding your wants-comma-I come to solicit your votes-full st.p." The scribe had written down the slops as a guide to elocution, but poor M. Gervals conscientiously delivered it as a part of his speech.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

There are 200 daily papers in the United States and five in Canada with a circulation of over 25,000.

Just Before the Battle.—"Do you think, George," said the blushing girl, "you could support me in the style to which I have been accustomed all my life.—"Why, Great Scott, Laura!" interposed the astonished lover, "I am worth \$10 to your tather's one!"—"In the style," resumed Miss Laura slowly and with dignity, "to which I have been accustomed all my life to lock forward as the style in which I should wish to be supported by a loving and indulgent husband!"

band I"
He replied humbly that he thought he could, and
in all her subsequent married life the astate Laura
never lost the advantage she had gained in this preliminary set-to.—Chicago Tribune.

A new rain wizard named C. B. Jewell has risen in Kansas. He claims that he can establish direct electrical communication, with the clouds by means of certain gases, and that he can produce clouds by sending the gases into a clear sky. When this is done small clouds begin to gather in all directions. and within a short time the sky is shut out by a selid mass of clouds from which rainfall is certain. He says that he can also send a captive balloon into a cloud and produce rainfall instantly. When this method is used he charges the balloon with certain South Jersey are a mass of red fruit." Good for gases which explode when they come in contact with moisture.

A Proud Record.—Schoolboy (prondly)—I haven't missed school one day this term, an' I haven't been late once. Mother—That's splendid; but what are all these black marks, in your report! schoelhoy—Them's only for missin' lessons— (Street & smith's Good News.

The London correspondent of "The Boston Pilot" celeost, finding this a somewhat startling statement.

"Yes, sir, in this bus. He came on just like any crdinary g-nt, thinking maybe nobody'd twig him. But Jim (the conductor) twigged him. He rode himside, not hout. Faid 'is fare like any one else. Stuck John Moriey's penny in his beg with all the others, and then douldn't tell which was which."

He Was Mad.-Bliffers-Can't you run that type-writing machine without making such a terrible racket!

A Bombay newspaper seys that if plenty of castor At the hotel men's convention in Chicago the

other day, the following bill of fare of an old California hotel of 1856 was exhibited:

ALLIE STATE OF THE	
Scup:	•
Seat (short)	١
v.rail (short)	
Roast: 1 50	
teef, Mexica: (prime cut))
toof up wiong	0
leef, plain 1 2	5
teef, plain 12 potate (fair size)	ā
Vegetables: 7	5
Vegetables: 5aked beans, plain 10	0
saked beans, plain 10 laked beans, graced 5 we potation (medium size) 5	0
we potatoes (medium size)	5
Entrees: 10	0
auerkraut 10	ō.
Sacon, fried 15	0
lacon, stuffed 7	5
lush, low grade 10	O
tash 18 carats	20
Game: 7	3
oditsh balls, per pair	0
ilizily, roast	5
nckass rubbit (whole)	0
ackass Pubble (Whole)	U
Pastry: tice pudding, plain 10	5
tice pudding, plain 10	0
tice pudding, with moias could be pudding, with brandy peaches 30	0
tice pudding, with brandy peaches	O
Davable to advance.	
Payable in advance. N. BGold scales at the end of the bar.	
A. DGold States of the	

NOT ABLE TO GIVE PARTICULARS. From The Kansas City Journal.

The Democratic organs are perfectly sure that there are hundreds and thousands of names fraudulently upon the pension rolls, but when pressed into a corner they cannot name a dozen. LET THE UNCERTAINTY BE ENDED.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

may not be in the power of the President, of They are Sheehanizing the police force in Buffalo with a vengeance as the result of the sneak legislation of the last session. Yet Governor Flower has the assurance to affirm that this legislation was of the very essence of home

IT WILL BE HARD ENOUGH FOR ONE TICKET.

EASILY TRACED TO ITS SOURCE.

THE EXACT FIGURES IMMATERIAL. From The Boston Journal. The daily returns of Maxwell's guillotine are again conspicuous by their absence from the newspapers, but it is safe to conclude that his record breaking still continues. The exact figures are, after all, outto immaterial.

IT WOULD NOT BE AN IMPROVEMENT.